

BEFORE THE ARIZONA VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:

REFAAAT ISHAK, DVM,

Holder of License No. 4666

For the practice of Veterinary
Medicine in the State of Arizona,

Respondent.

) Case Nos.: 15-77, 15-103, 18-26, 18-56
and 18-57

) AMENDMENT TO CONSENT
AGREEMENT,
FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
AND ORDER FOR PROBATION

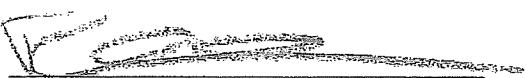
)

Respondent Refaat Ishak, DVM, and the Arizona Veterinary Medical Examining Board hereby agree that provision Number 3 of the Order contained in the attached Consent Agreement signed by Respondent on December 10, 2018, in Case Nos. 15-77, 15-103, 18-26, 18-56 and 18-57 shall be amended as follows.

3. Respondent must refer clients to another licensed veterinarian if results from any tests are positive/abnormal.

All other Recitals, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order provisions contained in the attached Consent Agreement remain the same and in effect.

DATED this 13 day of December 2018.

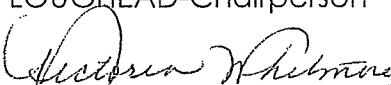


Refaat Ishak, DVM

ISSUED THIS 17th DAY OF December, 2018.

FOR THE BOARD:
ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

JIM LOUGHEAD-Chairperson

By 
Victoria Whitmore, Executive Director

Original of the foregoing filed
this 17th day of December, 2018 with:

Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board
1740 W Adams St
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copy of the foregoing mailed by certified U.S. mail.
this 17th day of December, 2018 to:

Refaat Ishak, DVM
ADDRESS ON FILE
Respondent

David L. Stoll
Baugureau, Hancock, Stoll and Schwartz, P.C.
302 East Coronado Road
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Attorney for Respondent

Larry Cohen
The Cohen Law Firm
P.O. Box 10056
Phoenix, AZ 85012
Attorney for Respondent

By: 
Board Staff

BEFORE THE ARIZONA VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:) Case Nos.: 15-77, 15-103, 18-26, 18-56
REFAAAT ISHAK, DVM,) and 18-57
Holder of License No. 4666)
For the practice of Veterinary) CONSENT AGREEMENT,
Medicine in the State of Arizona,) FINDINGS OF FACT,
Respondent.) CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
) AND ORDER FOR PROBATION

Consistent with the public's interest, statutory requirements and responsibilities of the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board ("Board"), and pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 32-2201 et. seq., A.R.S. § 32-2234(E), and A.R.S. § 41-1092.07(F)(5), Refaat Ishak, DVM, ("Respondent") and the Board enter into this Consent Agreement, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order for Probation as a final disposition of Case Nos. 15-77, 15-103, 18-26, 18-56, and 18-57.

RECITALS

Respondent understands and agrees that:

1. Any record prepared in this matter, all investigative materials prepared or received by the Board concerning the allegations, and all related materials and exhibits may be retained in the Board's file pertaining to this matter.
2. While Respondent has the right to a formal administrative hearing at which Respondent can present evidence and cross examine the State's witnesses, Respondent agrees to the issuance of the attached Order and Respondent hereby irrevocably waives his right to such a formal hearing

concerning these allegations and irrevocably waives his right to any rehearing or judicial review relating to the allegations contained in this Consent Agreement. Respondent further waives any and all claims or causes of action, whether known or unknown, that Respondent may have against the State of Arizona, the Board, its members, offices, employees and/or agents arising out of this matter.

3. Respondent understands that he has the right to consult with an attorney prior to entering into this Consent Agreement and such consultation has either been obtained or is waived.

4. Respondent acknowledges and agrees that upon signing this Consent Agreement and returning it to the Board's Executive Director, Respondent may not revoke his acceptance of this Consent Agreement or make any modifications to it. Any modifications of this original document are ineffective and void unless mutually approved by the parties in writing.

5. The findings contained in the Findings of Fact portion of this Consent Agreement are conclusive evidence of the facts stated herein and may be used for purposes of determining sanctions in any future disciplinary matter.

6. This Consent Agreement is subject to the Board's approval and will be effective only when the Board accepts it. In the event the Board, in its discretion, does not approve this Consent Agreement, this Consent Agreement is withdrawn and shall be of no evidentiary value, nor shall it be relied upon or introduced in any disciplinary action or judicial action by any party hereto, except that Respondent agrees that should the Board reject this Consent Agreement and this case proceeds to hearing, Respondent shall assert no claim

that the Board was prejudiced by its review and discussion of this document or of any records relating thereto.

7. Respondent understands that once the Board approves and signs this Consent Agreement, it is a public record that may be publicly disseminated as a formal action of the Board.

8. If any part of the Consent Agreement is later declared void or otherwise unenforceable, the remainder of the Order in its entirety shall remain in full force and effect.

9. Respondent acknowledges that any violation of this Consent Agreement constitutes unprofessional conduct pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-2232 and may result in disciplinary action pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-2234.

10. Respondent admits to the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

11. Respondent and the Board also enter into this Consent Agreement as a final disposition of Respondent's pending appeal of the Board's Order in Case Nos. 15-77 and 15-103 pursuant to *Ishak v. Arizona Veterinary Medical Examining Board*, Arizona Court of Appeals Case No. 1 CA-CV 17-0682. Respondent agrees to the attached Order and agrees to immediately withdraw his pending appeal. Respondent waives his rights to any further judicial review of any of these actions.

DATED this 10 day of December 2018.



Refaat Ishak, DVM

Based on the evidence before it, the Board issues the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Board is the duly constituted authority for the regulation and control of the practice of veterinary medicine in the State of Arizona.
2. Respondent holds license number 4666 for the practice of veterinary medicine in the State of Arizona.
3. On May 14, 2016, after an administrative hearing was held before the Board in Case Numbers 15-77 and 15-103, the Board issued an Order to Dr. Ishak for a six-month suspension under a stayed revocation, followed by five years of probation under a stayed suspension, subject to various terms and conditions, including a practice restriction from all surgeries indefinitely. A copy of the Order is attached as **Exhibit "1"** and is incorporated herein by reference.
4. Thereafter, on October 3, 2017, in Case No. 18-26, the Board received a new complaint that Respondent overmedicated a dog, performed diagnostics without medical justification, inappropriately prescribed hydromorphone for pain control, and that pain medication was not dispensed at discharge. A copy of the Board's Investigative Committee Report in Case No. 18-26 is attached as **Exhibit "2"**.
5. On January 25, 2018, in Case No. 18-56, the Board received a second complaint that Respondent violated his Board Order in Case Nos. 15-77 and 15-103 by extracting teeth and/or performing surgery during two anesthetic procedures involving a dog and a cat. A copy of the Board's Investigative Committee Report in Case No. 18-56 is attached as **Exhibit "3"**.

6. On January 26, 2018, in Case No. 18-57, the Board received a third complaint that Respondent failed to recognize a dog's paresis upon discharge, failed to provide copies of medical records in 10 days; and failed to obtain signed authorization from the pet owner before euthanasia was performed. A copy of the Board's Investigative Committee Report in Case No. 18-57 is attached as **Exhibit "4"**.

7. Respondent admits to the Findings of Fact.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Case No. 18-26:

1. The conduct and circumstances described in Findings of Fact No. 4 constitutes a violation of **A.R.S. § 32-2232(22)** Medical Incompetence in the practice of veterinary medicine for performing diagnostics without medical justification indicating that Respondent lacked sufficient knowledge; inappropriate use of hydromorphone for pain control where the method of administration left large windows of pain present; and pain medication was not dispensed at discharge in or around August 21, 2017.

Case No. 18-56:

2. The conduct and circumstances described in Findings of Fact No. 5 constitutes a violation of **A.R.S. § 32-2232(18)** for Violating the Board's Order in Case Nos. 15-77 and 15-103 by extracting teeth and/or performing surgery during two anesthetic procedures involving a dog and a cat on December 18, 2017, and December 29, 2017, respectively, where the Board's Order restricted Respondent from performing any and all surgeries indefinitely including soft tissue, orthopedic, and oral surgeries, including dental extractions.

Case No. 18-57:

3. The conduct and circumstances described in Findings of Fact No. 6 constitutes a violation of **A.R.S. § 32-2232(12)** as it relates to **A.A.C. R3-11-501(1)** for failure to provide professionally acceptable procedures for not recognizing the dog's paresis on discharge on December 21, 2017, and again on December 22, 2017, when dropped off for euthanasia where medical records stated dog was ambulatory; **A.R.S. § 32-2232(12)** as it relates to **A.A.C. R3-11-501(8)** for failing to provide copies of medical records within 10 days of the pet owners request; and **A.R.S. § 32-2232(21)** as it relates to **A.A.C. R3-11-502(F)** for failure to obtain signed authorization from the pet owner before euthanasia was performed.

4. Respondent admits to the Conclusions of Law.

5. The conduct and circumstances described in the Findings of Fact constitute sufficient cause pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 32-2201 et. seq., A.R.S. §32-2234(E), and A.R.S. § 41-1092.07(F)(5) to take disciplinary action against Respondent's license to practice as a doctor of veterinary medicine in the State of Arizona.

ORDER

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, **IT IS ORDERED** that Respondent's license be placed on **PROBATION** for a minimum period of ten (10) years subject to the following practice restrictions:

1. Respondent is prohibited from performing any veterinary services with the exception of the following:

- a. Euthanasia procedures that are not based upon his diagnosis but rather on a diagnosis made by another veterinarian or at an owner's request.
 - b. Pre-vaccination examinations; vaccinations; blood draws related to heartworm, FIV/FeLV tests and other Snap tests that are performed in-house; microchipping; nail trims; anal gland expressions; and providing/dispensing heartworm preventive care if appropriate testing had occurred and/or medical records from another provider indicate the medication is appropriate.
 - c. Write prescriptions and/or dispense heart worm prevention and flea and tick control medications and may send out fecal exam tests to external labs, with the understanding that the owner must be instructed to follow up with their regular veterinarian in connection with any abnormal findings or results.
2. Respondent may conduct his practice from a fixed facility or from a mobile unit.
3. Respondent must refer clients to a full-service veterinary practice if results from any test are positive/abnormal.
4. These practice restrictions shall remain in place for a minimum of ten (10) years. Respondent may petition the Board for modification annually.
5. Respondent is prohibited from performing any veterinary services beyond those authorized under this Consent Agreement.

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ISSUED THIS 17th DAY OF December, 2018.

FOR THE BOARD:
ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

JIM LOUGHEAD-Chairperson

By 
Victoria Whitmore, Executive Director

Original of the foregoing filed
this 17th day of December 2018 with:

Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board
1740 W Adams St
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copy of the foregoing mailed by certified U.S. mail.
this 17th day of December, 2018 to:

Refaat Ishak, DVM
Address on file
Respondent

David L. Stoll
Beaugureau, Hancock, Stoll and Schwartz, P.C.
302 East Coronado Road
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Attorney for Respondent

Larry Cohen
The Cohen Law Firm
P.O. Box 10056
Phoenix, AZ 85012
Attorney for Respondent

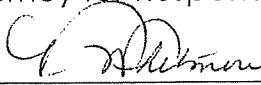
By: 
Board Staff
DOC#7516216

EXHIBIT 1

**BEFORE THE ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL
EXAMINING BOARD**

IN THE MATTER OF:) Case Nos.: 15-77 and 15-103
REFAAAT ISHAK, DVM)
Holder of License No. 4666) FINDINGS OF FACT,
For the practice of Veterinary) CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
Medicine in the State of Arizona,) AND ORDER
Respondent.)

On March 16, 2016, the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board ("Board") conducted a Formal Hearing regarding Refaat Ishak, DVM ("Respondent"). The proceedings in this matter are governed by A.R.S. § 32-2234 (A). Respondent was advised of his right to legal counsel by letter, appeared, and participated in the Formal Hearing and was represented by his attorney, David Stoll. The Board reviewed all documents submitted regarding this matter, took testimony from: (1) Ms. Tracy Riendeau, Senior Medical Investigator of the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board; (2) Brian Sidaway, DVM, expert witness; and (3) Kathleen Rowe-Guthrie, DVM. The Board proceeded as is permitted by A.R.S. § 32-2234 (A).

Following the Formal Hearing and the Board's discussion of the information and documents submitted, the Board determined that Respondent's conduct constituted unprofessional conduct pursuant to:

15-77:

A.R.S. § 32-2232 (11) Gross incompetence; A.R.S. § 32-2232 (12) as it relates to R3-11-501 (3); A.R.S. § 32-2232 (22) Medical incompetence in the practice of veterinary medicine; and administrative violation of A.R.S. § 32-2233 (B)(3).

1 **15-103:**

2 A.R.S. § 32-2232 (11) Malpractice, gross negligence and gross incompetence
3 and A.R.S. § 32-2232 (22) Medical incompetence in the practice of veterinary
4 medicine. After considering all of the information and testimony, the Board
5 issues the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, ("Order").
6

7 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

8 1. Respondent is the holder of License No. 4666 issued on January 17,
9 2008, and is therefore authorized to practice the profession of veterinary
10 medicine in the State of Arizona.

11 **Case No. 15-77:**

12 2. On November 14, 2014, "Ledge," a 4-year-old male German Shepherd
13 dog was presented to Respondent with a possible anal gland abscess. Upon
14 exam, the dog had a weight = 92 pounds, a temperature = 100.1 degrees, a
15 heart rate = 124bpm, and a respiration rate = 31rpm. Respondent alleged he
16 could not perform a rectal due to the dog's temperament caused by pain in
17 that area. The anal gland area was swollen with severe dermatitis and painful
18 when tail was raised. Respondent recommended cold laser therapy along with
19 medical treatment to control the swelling and inflammation. Complainant
20 declined the laser therapy and the dog was discharged with the following:

21 a. Rimadyl 100mg, 20 tablets; give one tablet orally every 12 hours
22 as needed for pain; and
23 b. Baytril 136mg, 20 tablets; give two tablets orally every 24 hours
24 until gone.

1 3. According to Complainant, Respondent did not recommend an
2 Elizabethan collar, but she elected to purchase one to ensure the dog was not
3 licking the area.

4 4. On November 25, 2014, the dog was presented to Respondent for a
5 recheck. Complainant reported that the area was not improving. The dog had
6 a weight = 97.8 pounds; no temperature, heart rate, or respiration rate was
7 recorded. Respondent noted that both anal glands were ruptured with
8 purulent hemorrhagic discharge. Respondent advised that they could do laser
9 therapy and see how the area responds; surgery was also an option to clean
10 the area and remove the anal glands, however, it was recommended to
11 control the infection before performing surgery. Respondent gave a poor to
12 guarded prognosis and advised Complainant to expect long term
13 management. Respondent documented that he recommended referral to a
14 dermatologist; Complainant denies a referral was offered at any time.
15 According to Respondent, he recommended sedation to perform a rectal
16 exam; Complainant declined and wanted to wait to see how the dog
17 responded to the medical treatment. The dog was discharged with Simplice^f
18 200mg, 20 tablets with instructions to give two tablets orally every 24 hours until
19 gone.

20 5. On November 26, 2014, a follow-up call was made to check on the
21 dog. There were no other calls placed to Complainant to check on the dog.

22 6. On January 13, 2015, the dog was presented to Respondent for
23 evaluation of the anal area. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 93 pounds, a
24 heart rate = 130bpm and a respiration rate = 60rpm; no temperature noted.
25 Respondent stated that the dog had been licking the area and that was the
reason why the dog was not improving and was worse. Complainant contends

1 that the dog was not licking and had been wearing an Elizabethan Collar the
2 entire time. Respondent documented that he observed that the anal area
3 was very swollen and inflamed, that there were several skin injuries, holes,
4 infection and mucopurulent discharge mixed with blood, and bilateral anal
5 gland abscesses.

6 7. Respondent documented that he advised Complainant that they
7 needed to sedate the dog to examine, clean, and debride the area.
8 Respondent contended that it would be best for the anal glands to be healed
9 and intact but the area needed to be explored and cleaned and the wounds
10 closed. The anal glands were ruptured and Respondent would remove the
11 portions of the anal glands, if located. The dog was discharged with the
12 following:

- 13 a. Amoxicillin 500mg, 14 tablets; give one tablet orally every 12
14 hours;
- 15 b. Deramaxx 75mg, 10 tablets; give one tablet orally once daily to
16 control pain and inflammation;
- 17 c. EnteDerm ointment 7.5mL; apply to inflamed area three times a
18 day until healed;
- 19 d. Schedule surgery for next Tuesday; and
- 20 e. Recheck in 7 days.

21 8. On January 16, 2015, the dog was presented to Respondent for an
22 anal sacculectomy. Upon exam the dog had a weight = 93 pounds, a
23 temperature = 101.6 degrees, a heart rate = 130bpm, and a respiration rate =
24 40rpm. Respondent noted that the anal glands were swollen and had
25 discharge. Respondent claims that it was Complainant who elected to do the
surgery sooner as the medication was not helping and that it was Respondent

1 who stated that it would be best to perform surgery when the glands were
2 healed however he would explore the area and remove the ruptured anal
3 glands if he could locate them.

4 9. According to Complainant, it was Respondent who recommended
5 surgery to remove the anal glands and to stop the dog from licking.
6 Complainant stated however that the dog had not been licking because he
7 was wearing the Elizabethan collar during this time. She was concerned
8 because Respondent previously told her that they could not do surgery until the
9 sores were under control; the sores were not under control – they appeared
10 worse. Respondent's recommendation was to continue with the surgery.

11 10. Blood work was performed and Respondent proceeded with surgery.
12 An IV catheter was placed and the dog was started on Lactated Ringer's
13 Solution. The dog was pre-anesthetized with Torbugesic, induced with Ketamine
14 and Valium and maintained on isoflurane and oxygen. The anal area was
15 clipped and scrubbed; there was mucopurulent discharge mixed with blood,
16 there was damaged, inflamed skin on the right dorsal lateral aspect of the anus
17 and on the ventral right anal gland. There were several holes, fistulas and both
18 anal glands were ruptured. Respondent lanced the anal glands and debrided
19 the wound; the area was flushed, the holes and fistulas were explored and
20 parts of the anal sacs were found and removed. Both anal gland necks were
21 flushed and removed. Respondent injected and applied to the wound –
22 gentamycin 100mg, dexamethasone 2mg and triamcinolone 5mg. The SQ
23 tissue was sutured with 3 – 0 PDS and skin was closed with 2 – 0 PDS. The dog
24 was administered Ketoprofen 100mg/mL 0.82mLs SQ. The dog was discharged
25 later that day with Orbax 68mg, 30 tablets; give three tablets orally every 24
hours until gone.

1 11. The surgical monitoring sheet indicates the surgical procedure was
2 started at 10:45am and ended at 11:45am (one hour). However, the surgical
3 monitoring itself indicates the dog was under anesthesia for one (1) hour and 45
4 minutes. The surgical anesthetic form is inadequate/ not properly documented.

5 12. Complainant stated that the morning after surgery there was a gap
6 at the surgery site that was draining brown discharge. She contacted the
7 premise and sent pictures of the surgical site – she stated that she was advised
8 that the dog was fine and to continue to monitor the dog. A few days later
9 more sutures came out. According to Complainant, the dog was not moving or
10 licking – he was contained and wearing the Elizabethan collar.

11 13. On January 21, 2015, Complainant reported that the dog was not
12 doing well and needed to be seen. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 88.8
13 pounds, a temperature = 100.8 degrees; a heart rate = 140bpm and a
14 respiration rate = 60rpm. Complainant reported that the dog was having
15 diarrhea, was still on Orbax, but she had discontinued the topical ointment.
16 Respondent documented that the dog was not wearing the Elizabethan collar
17 and was licking the incision. He told Complainant that the licking will delay
18 healing and make the situation worse, as the dog had already removed some
19 of the sutures. Complainant contends that the dog wore the Elizabethan Collar
20 the entire time. Respondent recommended laser therapy for wound
21 management and probiotic for the diarrhea. The dog's prognosis was guarded.
22 Complainant approved the laser therapy and declined the probiotic.

23 14. The wound was cleaned with chlorhexidine scrub and normal saline.
24 Laser therapy was performed and the dog was discharged with instructions to
25 care for the wound with diluted betadine 2 – 3 times a day.

1 15. The dog underwent 6 laser therapy treatments – one treatment
2 approximately every other day.

3 16. On February 9, 2015, the dog was presented to Respondent due to
4 not doing well and being in pain. Complainant reported that the dog has
5 diarrhea, suture is hanging from rectum and there is bloody discharge. The dog
6 was in pain and no longer taking pain medication or antibiotics. Upon exam,
7 the dog had a weight = 90.2 pounds; no temperature, pulse or respiration was
8 recorded. Respondent documented that the incision was inflamed and the
9 dog is self-mutilating by scooting and licking incision site. Respondent removed
10 the suture and told Complainant to make sure the dog is wearing the
11 Elizabethan collar. Complainant stated that they keep the collar on the dog at
12 all times. Respondent documented that he allegedly discussed referral to a
13 dermatologist or surgeon for more intensive work-up, possible biopsy and
14 culture and sensitivity. The dog was discharged with the following:

- 15 a. Tramadol 50mg, 90 tablets; give three tablets orally every 8
16 hours as needed for pain;
- 17 b. DiaGel dog 5mLs; give 1mL orally every 24 hours as needed for
18 diarrhea;
- 19 c. Metronidazole 500mg, 30 tablets; give 2 tablets orally every 8
20 hours for 5 days; and
- 21 d. Silver Sulfadiazine Cream 1%, 50gms; apply to the area 1 – 2
22 times a day until healed.

23 17. On February 10, 2015, Complainant reported that the dog's diarrhea
24 had stopped and seemed to be doing well with the pain.

25 18. On February 11, 2015, the dog was presented to Respondent for laser
therapy. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 90 pounds, a temperature = 102

1 degrees, a heart rate = 100bpm and a respiration rate = 42rpm. Respondent
2 noted that the area seemed to be healing; pet was still painful. According to
3 Respondent, the dog came in with no Elizabethan collar and was licking the
4 wound. Respondent reminded Complainant to keep the collar on.

5 19. On February 13, 2015, the dog was presented to Respondent for laser
6 therapy. No weight, temperature, heart rate or respiration rate documented.

7 20. On March 24, 2015, the dog was presented to Dr. Metcalf at Casa
8 Grande Animal Hospital for a second opinion. Complainant reported that the
9 dog had anal gland surgery two months ago, the sutures fell out shortly after
10 surgery, and she had been hot soaking and cleaning for the past two months.

11 21. Dr. Metcalf stated in his narrative that the area was a gigantic,
12 infected mess that reminded him of a possible non-healing sequelae to anal
13 gland removal and/or furunclosis. Blood work was performed, an IV catheter
14 was set and the dog was anesthetized. Under anesthesia, the area was clipped
15 and extensively soaked – an impression smear revealed a lot of different sized
16 rods and cocci. The anatomy around the rectal area was unrecognizable. The
17 anus was barely palpable and looked as though recessed or overgrown by
18 nasty looking, friable, gray, granulation tissue. No evidence of mucocutaneous
19 junction was discernable. The dog also had sores where the Elizabethan collar
20 rested.

21 22. The clean-up and soaking took approximately three hours. A culture
22 and sensitivity was submitted to Idexx, the dog was administered 4mLs of Depo-
23 Medrol for extreme irritation and topical application of Panalog for anti-
24 inflammatory/anti-bacterial activity. The dog was also started on Clavamox.

25 23. On March 25, 2015, the dog was seen by Dr. Metcalf's associate and
given Vetericyn to apply topically and laser treatment.

1 24. On March 27, 2015, the dog was presented to Dr. Metcalf and
2 showed possible improvement but still looked "atrocious". There was brown
3 discharge present and Dr. Metcalf thought this could be due to anal gland
4 remnants. He gave Complainant the results of the culture and sensitivity. Due to
5 the possibility of perianal fistulae/furunculosis present, the dog was put on
6 Cyclosporine and Ketoconazole. Laser therapy was continued.

7 25. Dr. Metcalf stated that he advised Complainant that under the best
8 circumstances the dog would need continual care, additional procedures
9 including reconstructive surgery, skin grafting and exploratory for anal gland
10 remnants if indicated as well as a possible biopsy. He did not feel the dog was
11 in pain; he recommended proceeding cautiously and suggested euthanasia
12 was an option due to the circumstances.

13 **Case No. 15-103:**

14 26. On March 16, 2015, "Onyx," a 10-year-old male domestic long hair
15 cat was presented to Dr. Vick at Small Animal Clinic due to frequent trips to the
16 litter box and only producing small amounts of urine. Dr. Vick examined the cat
17 and noted some urine at the penile opening on the fur, the bladder did not
18 palpate hard, and the cat was apparently not straining. Radiographs were
19 taken and revealed three (3) uroliths in the urinary bladder and several other
20 stones were viewed in the urethra; no stones were noted in the kidneys. Dr. Vick
21 recommended surgery – retropulsion and cystotomy. She also discussed the risk
22 of blockage if surgery was not performed. An estimate for surgery from Small
23 Animal Clinic and from the Emergency Animal Clinic was provided to the pet
24 owner. Blood and urine were collected and the cat was discharged with the
25 following:

1 a. Prednisolone 5mg, 6 tablets; give $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet orally twice a day for
2 3 days; and
3 b. Diazepam 1mg, 30 tablets; give 2 tablets orally every 8 – 12 hours
4 for urethral spasms.

5 27. On March 17, 2015, the cat was presented to Respondent for a
6 second opinion and possible surgery. Upon exam, the cat had a weight = 10.3
7 pounds, a temperature = 101.1 degrees, a heart rate = 140bpm, and a
8 respiration rate = 24rpm. Respondent repeated abdominal radiographs which
9 revealed two (2) stones in the urinary bladder, approximately 7 – 10 in the
10 proximal urethra and one at the tip of the penis.

11 28. An IV catheter was placed and Lactated Ringer's Solution was
12 administered at 20mL/hr (total of 40mL). The cat was administered torbutrol
13 2mg IM (0.2 of 10mg/ml), ketamine 50mg IV and isoflurane and oxygen.
14 Respondent attempted to insert a 3.5 Fr open end catheter while injecting
15 normal saline. He was unable to insert the catheter more than approximately
16 1cm and the saline never went through the catheter. Respondent attempted
17 several times to gently retropulse but the saline bubbled in the perineal area
18 which made Respondent think the urethra was possibly ruptured.

19 29. Respondent contacted the pet owner to advise that he could not
20 insert the urinary catheter, therefore, could not move the stones back into the
21 bladder. He further relayed that it was possible there was a urethral rupture at
22 the perineum. The pet owner commented that the cat urinated and vocalized
23 loudly during the exam, suggesting that is possibly when the rupture occurred.
24 Respondent recommended the pet owner take the cat to a specialist for
25 surgery; the pet owner declined, asking Respondent to do what he felt was
 best.

1 30. Respondent clipped and prepped the perineum and a 1-inch incision
2 was made on the midline between the penis and the anus, which was
3 deepened until free-floating stones were located. Respondent removed the
4 stones and located the urethra; the urethra was sutured to the skin with 4-0 PDS.
5 Respondent placed an 8 Fr urinary catheter, sutured it to the skin and
6 bandaged to the cat's tail. At this point the cat's temperature appeared to be
7 getting low (medical records simply stated "90" and surgical report shows cat's
8 temperature = 92 degrees at its lowest but was increasing); therefore,
9 Respondent elected to postpone removing the cat's penis.

10 31. Respondent contacted the pet owner to explain what had transpired
11 and recommended hospitalizing the cat for three (3) days at the premise or at
12 a 24 hour facility; the pet owner declined and elected to take the cat home.
13 The cat was administered and discharged with the following:

- 14 a. Fentanyl 25mcg transdermal patch;
- 15 b. Convenia injection 80mg/mL – 0.45mL SQ;
- 16 c. Hydromorphone 2mg/mL – 0.5mL SQ;
- 17 d. Cefazolin 333mg/mL, 0.30 mL (route unknown);
- 18 e. Onsior 6mg, 3 tablets; give 1 tablet orally every 24 hours for 3
19 days;
- 20 f. Laser therapy;
- 21 g. Stone analysis; and
- 22 h. Recheck daily.

23 32. On March 18, 2015, the cat was presented to Respondent for a
24 recheck. Upon exam the cat had a weight = 10.5 pounds, a heart rate =
25 120bpm, and a respiration rate = 40rpm. The pet owner reported that the cat
removed his Elizabethan collar during the night and removed the urinary

1 catheter. Respondent noted that the incision site was inflamed from the cat
2 licking. The cat remained at the premise for a few hours for observation; it was
3 determined that the cat was urinating on his own. Laser therapy was performed
4 and the cat was discharged later that day. Respondent elected not to replace
5 the urinary catheter due to the cat urinating on his own.

6 33. On March 19, 2015, the cat was presented to Respondent for not
7 urinating. The pet owner reported that the cat had vomited the previous day
8 and had not had a bowel movement since the surgery. Upon exam, the cat
9 had a weight = 10.2 pounds, a temperature = 101.6 degrees, a pulse rate =
10 130bpm, and a respiration rate = 15rpm. Respondent noted that the surgical
11 area was inflamed and the bladder was moderately full and expressed easily.
12 The cat was masked down and maintained on isoflurane. Respondent found
13 several stones on the tip of the urethra, which were removed, and a 12 Fr
14 catheter was placed after cutting the tip. The catheter was sutured to the
15 perineum and to the tail with 3 – 0 PDS. An enema was also performed due to
16 the pet owner stating the cat had not had a bowel movement since the
17 surgery.

18 34. Stone analysis revealed calcium oxalate and SO food was
19 recommended.

20 35. On March 20, 2015, Respondent spoke with the pet owner who stated
21 the cat was doing better, had passed diarrhea, and vomited a hairball. The cat
22 was scheduled to be seen the following day for laser treatment.

23 36. On March 21, 2015, the cat was presented to 1st Pet Veterinary
24 Centers due to not urinating. The pet owner updated hospital staff on the cat's
25 current blockage and urinary concerns. The cat presented with a 12 Fr red
rubber catheter that was placed below the anus and above the urethra. The

1 red rubber catheter had clumping litter in the opening and the left rear paw
2 was swollen from a vet wrap bandage on the leg with a fentanyl patch which
3 Respondent had placed.

4 37. Dr. North examined the cat and noted the soiled vet wrap on the left
5 hind limb with a fentanyl patch underneath. The bandage had been in place
6 since March 17th. There was a large bore red rubber catheter sutured in place
7 between the anus and the penis. There were feces present around the insertion
8 and cat litter inside the distal end of the catheter. There was edema present on
9 the ventral abdomen and down the hind limbs – left worse than right. The pet
10 owner reported that some of that was normal but the skin folds appeared to be
11 distended beyond what would be normal.

12 38. Due to the unusual placement of the catheter, Dr. North performed
13 radiographs which revealed the catheter did not terminate in the bladder and
14 seemed to be cut at an angle, potentially overlying the colon. There appeared
15 to be fluid distention of the retroperitoneal space, possible small amount of free
16 air and effusion in the abdomen. There were five (5) visible uroliths in the urethra
17 caudal to the pelvis and one urolith that appeared to still be in the bladder. It
18 was not visible in the VD view, so Dr. North could not rule out bladder rupture.
19 Dr. North documented that she felt these were very concerning conditions that
20 would need prompt surgical intervention and that a boarded surgeon would
21 most likely need to perform an abdominal exploratory to repair any damage
22 and a proper perineal urethrostomy surgery. Blood work was performed and
23 was within normal limits.

24 39. Dr. North stated in her narrative that a contrast study was
25 recommended prior to surgery. Due to the premise being out of contrast, a
surgeon not being available until later that evening, and due to the unusual

1 placement of the red rubber catheter, Dr. North recommended transferring the
2 cat to another emergency facility that could address the cat's immediate
3 needs. The pet owner agreed to transfer the cat.

4 40. Later that day, the cat was presented to Dr. Garcia at Emergency
5 Animal Clinic for continued treatment and possible surgery. Dr. Garcia
6 examined the cat and reviewed the case. Her assessment was
7 pneumoperitoneum, 5 days post-op perineal urethrostomy, fever and heart
8 murmur. Diagnosis; pneumoperitoneum, 5 days post-op perineal urethrostomy,
9 fever – perineal bacterial infection, septic peritonitis, urinary tract infection,
10 inflammation; and heart murmur – cardiac structure disease, dynamic flow
11 murmur. Dr. Garcia gave a guarded prognosis – surgical and medical
12 management would be needed to try to achieve resolution and a good
13 quality of life but options could be limited.

14 41. An IV catheter was placed and the cat was hospitalized for IV
15 therapy and treatment. After a lengthy discussion with the pet owner regarding
16 the cat's heart murmur and current serious condition, the pet owner approved
17 the estimate minus the echocardiogram. A contrast study was performed by
18 removing the red rubber catheter and placing a sterile 8 Fr red rubber catheter
19 into the space and administering sterile Omnipaque contrast and retracting
20 the red rubber tube. Contrast entered into the abdomen and retroperitoneal
21 space and the red rubber catheter was removed.

22 42. Boarded surgeon, Dr. Rowe-Guthrie arrived to evaluate the cat and
23 perform surgery. Pursuant to Dr. Rowe-Guthrie's submitted narrative along with
24 medical records, she noted that the cat had an orifice created just ventral to
25 the anus, with the scrotum and penis still in place (noting this was very atypical
for a perineal urethrostomy). From the imaging and exam performed at

1 Emergency Animal Clinic, Dr. Rowe-Guthrie stated that it was clear that the
2 urethra cranial to the new orifice was ruptured, leading to uro and
3 pneumoperitoneum. At surgery, she confirmed pneumoperitoneum and
4 uroperitoneum (found bladder stone free in abdomen). Dr. Rowe-Guthrie also
5 confirmed urethral rupture by catheterizing the urethrostomy site and seeing
6 the catheter tip within the abdomen. While in the abdomen, the urethrostomy
7 site was explored and the urethrostomy site had been created cranial to where
8 a typical perineal urethrostomy (PU) site would be – at the bulbourethral glands.
9 The rupture of the urethra was cranial to that. Because the urethra was not long
10 enough, the PU could not be salvaged and a pre-pubic urethrostomy was
11 performed.

12 43. The cat was discharged the following day and follow up care was
13 through Southwest Veterinary Surgical Service.

14 44. At the December 16, 2015 Informal Interview, Respondent submitted
15 a diagram to show the Board a depiction of the surgery he performed on the
16 cat. The diagram he submitted was of a dog, not a cat.

17
18 **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

19 45. The Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board has jurisdiction
20 over this matter pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-2201, *et seq.*

21 **15-77:**

22 46. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute
23 UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2232 (11)** Gross
24 incompetence for:

25

- Misdiagnosis of the dog's condition (no documentation in medical record that dog had perianal fistulas);

- Improper treatment regime for the dog's condition, worsening condition;
- Unwarranted surgical procedure;
- Failure to perform culture and sensitivity to determine proper antibiotics;
- Antibiotics dispensed were used indiscriminately and for only short duration of time for chronic condition;
- Administration of ketoprofen, dexamethasone and triamcinolone to dog on day of surgery when dog was currently on deramaxx (NSAID).

47. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2232 (12)** as it relates to **R3-11-501 (3)** for failure to refer Complainant to a qualified veterinarian to enhance the animal's care.

48. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2232 (22) Medical incompetence** in the practice of veterinary medicine.

49. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute an ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATION as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2233 (B) (3)** failure to adequately document anesthesia monitoring of the dog on January 16, 2015 and **R3-11-502 (L) (4)** for failure to document in the animal's medical record a temperature, pulse and respiration on November 25, 2014, February 9, 2015, and February 13, 2015, respectively.

15-103:

50. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2232 (11) Malpractice –**

1 Respondent's treatment caused injurious results and the suffering of the cat;
2 **gross incompetence** – lack of professional skill in the performance of
3 professional practice; and **gross negligence** – treatment of a patient or
4 practice of veterinary medicine resulting in injury and unnecessary suffering.

5 51. The conduct and circumstances as described above constitute
6 UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT as defined in **A.R.S. § 32-2232 (22) Medical**
7 **incompetence** – lacking sufficient medical knowledge or skills, or both, to a
8 degree likely to endanger the health of patients.

ORDER – SUSPENSION – SIX MONTHS

11 1. Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law it is
12 **ORDERED** that Respondent's License, No. 4666 be placed on **SUSPENSION** status
13 for a period of six (6)-months. Respondent may not practice veterinary
14 medicine in any way during this period.

15 2. During the six (6)-month Suspension period, Respondent shall take and
16 pass the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (NBVME)'s
17 Companion Animal Species Specific Examination. Respondent shall make
18 arrangements with the Board's Executive Director to take this exam.
19 Respondent will have two (2) attempts to pass the exam during the Suspension
20 period. If Respondent fails to pass the exam after these two attempts, or if he
21 has not taken the exam at all, the Stayed Revocation in the Order shall be
22 lifted.

STAYED REVOCATION – DURING SIX-MONTH SUSPENSION PERIOD

25 3. **IT IS ORDERED**, during the initial six months while the Order is in effect,
the Respondent's license shall be revoked. However, the revocation shall be

1 stayed and Respondent's license shall be placed on Suspension status. During
2 the stayed revocation portion of the Order, if Respondent is noncompliant with
3 the terms of the Order in any way, the stay of the revocation shall be lifted and
4 Respondent's license shall be automatically revoked as set forth above. If
5 Respondent contests the lifting of the stay, Respondent shall request in writing,
6 within 10 days of being notified of the automatic revocation of licensure, that
7 the matter be placed on the Board agenda for the Board to review and
8 determine if the automatic revocation of Respondent's license was supported
9 by the evidence. If the written request is received within 10 days of a regularly
10 scheduled Board meeting, the request will not be heard at that meeting, but
11 will be heard at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting. Pending the
12 Board's review, Respondent's license shall be noted as revoked - under review.
13 Respondent may not work in any capacity as a licensed veterinarian in Arizona
14 pending the Board's review. The Board's Order shall not be subject to further
15 review and Respondent shall comply with all of the terms of the Order before
16 Respondent is eligible to be released from the Order.

ORDER – PROBATION – FIVE YEARS

19 4. Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law it is
20 **ORDERED**, following the six-month SUSPENSION period and if the Respondent
21 has passed the NBVME exam, Respondent's license will be placed on
22 **PROBATION** for a period of five (5) years subject to the following terms and
23 conditions that shall be completed within the Probationary period. These
24 requirements include practice restrictions, practice monitoring, notification

¹ requirements, completion of one hundred (100) total hours of continuing
² education (CE), and a civil penalty detailed below:

PRACTICE RESTRICTIONS

4 5. IT IS ORDERED THAT Respondent shall be **restricted from performing any**
5 **and all surgeries indefinitely.** This restriction includes soft tissue, orthopedic, and
6 oral surgeries, including dental extractions. Prior to any modification or
7 termination of the practice restriction, Respondent must submit a written
8 request to the Board for release or modification of the practice restrictions
9 outlined in the Order. When submitting such a request, Respondent shall
10 provide the Board with evidence establishing that he has appropriately
11 addressed the issues that resulted in the practice restrictions and that he can
12 safely and competently perform surgical procedures.

PRACTICE MONITORING

15 6. **IT IS ORDERED THAT** Respondent shall provide fifteen (15) sets of
16 medical records to the Board on a quarterly basis during the first year of the
17 Probationary period. These medical records shall be from St. Mark's Animal
18 Hospital and/or any other premise where Respondent is employed as a
19 veterinarian during the first year of the Probationary period. The first set of
20 records shall be submitted by Respondent within sixty (60) days from the date
21 the Probationary period begins.

NOTICE TO ASSOCIATE/RELIEF/RESPONSIBLE VETERINARIAN

24 **7. IT IS ORDERED THAT** if Respondent employs an associate or relief
25 veterinarian at his premise, Respondent shall provide a copy of this Order to

¹ those individuals within seven (7) days of the effective date of this Order (if
² currently employed at premise) or within seven (7) days of the individuals' first
³ date(s) of employment at Respondent's premise (if become employed in the
⁴ future). Those individuals shall read the Order and submit a written notice to the
⁵ Board that he/she understands the terms within ten (10) days of receiving the
⁶ Order.

7 8. If Respondent is employed by any other veterinary premise(s) besides
8 St. Mark's Animal Hospital or any other premise he owns, Respondent shall
9 provide a copy of this Order to the Responsible Veterinarian of that premise
10 prior to Respondent's first date of employment. The Responsible Veterinarian
11 shall read the Order and submit a written notice to the Board that he/she
12 understands the terms within ten (10) days of receiving a copy of the Order
13 from the Respondent.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

16 **9. IT IS ORDERED THAT** Respondent shall provide written proof satisfactory
17 to the Board that he has completed one hundred (100) hours of continuing
18 education (CE); hours earned in compliance with this order shall not be used
19 for licensure renewal. Respondent shall satisfy these 100 hours by attending CE
20 in the areas of:

- Anatomy and physiology;
- Surgery; and
- Diagnostics.

24 Fifty (50) of the 100 hours of continuing education shall be obtained by
25 attending wet labs, with thirty-five (35) of those 50 hours being obtained in soft

1 tissue and/or orthopedic surgeries. Respondent shall submit written verification
2 of attendance to the Board for approval and if a CE provider/institution
3 requires a test to demonstrate course competency, Respondent shall pass that
4 test based on the provider or institution's grading system.

10. All continuing education to be completed for this Order shall be pre-approved by the Board. Respondent shall submit to the Board a written outline (i.e. "CE Plan") regarding how he plans to satisfy these CE requirements.

- Within the first six (6) months of the effective date of the Order, Respondent shall submit a CE plan than includes at least twenty (20) CE hours. Plans for more than 20 CE hours may be submitted for consideration at that time.
- After the Board approves the first CE plan, Respondent shall submit a CE plan(s) to the Board for approval, which contains at least 20 hours, each year of the Probationary period until all 100 hours are approved.

11. The CE Plan(s) shall include CE course details including: course name, provider, date(s), hours of CE to be earned, a brief course summary, and notation to explain if the course is a wet lab, an online course, or course that is attended in person.

CIVIL PENALTY

12. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT in addition to the statutory requirements, Respondent shall pay a civil penalty of three thousand dollars (\$3000) – (\$500 for each of the six violations). Civil penalty shall be made payable to the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board and is to be paid by

1 **cashier's check** or **money order**. Civil penalty is due on or before the end of the
2 Probationary period.

OTHER TERMS

13. Respondent shall obey all federal, state and local laws/rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in this state.

14. Respondent shall bear all costs of complying with this Order.

15. This Order is conclusive evidence of the matters described and may be considered by the Board in determining an appropriate sanction in the event a subsequent violation occurs. In the event Respondent violates any term of this Order, the Board may, after opportunity for Informal Interview or Formal Hearing, take any other appropriate disciplinary action authorized by law, including suspension or revocation of Respondent's license.

STAYED SUSPENSION – DURING FIVE-YEAR PROBATION PERIOD

16. **IT IS ORDERED**, Respondent's license shall be suspended. However, the suspension shall be stayed and Respondent's license shall be placed on Probation status. During the stayed suspension portion of the Order, if Respondent is noncompliant with the practice restrictions outlined in the Order in any way, the stay of the suspension shall be lifted and Respondent's license shall be automatically suspended as set forth above. If Respondent contests the lifting of the stay, Respondent shall request in writing, within 10 days of being notified of the automatic suspension, that the matter be placed on the Board agenda for the Board to review and determine if the automatic suspension of Respondent's license was supported by the evidence. If the written request is

1 received within 10 days of a regularly scheduled Board meeting, the request
2 will not be heard at that meeting, but will be heard at the next regularly
3 scheduled Board meeting. Pending the Board's review, Respondent's license
4 shall be noted as suspended - under review. Respondent may not work in any
5 capacity as a licensed veterinarian in Arizona pending the Board's review. The
6 Board's Order shall not be subject to further review and Respondent shall
7 comply with all of the terms of the Order before Respondent is eligible to be
8 released from the Order.

9

10 **REHEARING/APPEAL RIGHTS**

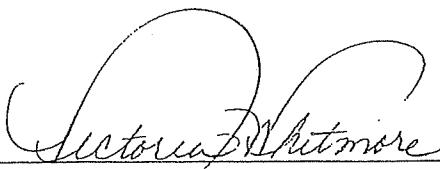
11 Respondent has the right to petition for a rehearing or review of this Order.
12 Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-2234 (H) and § 41-1092.09 the petition must be filed with
13 the Board within thirty-five (35) days from the date of mailing if the Order was
14 served via certified mail. Pursuant to A.A.C. R3-11-904 (C), the petition must set
15 forth legally sufficient reasons for granting the rehearing or review. The filing of
16 a petition for rehearing or review is required to preserve any rights of appeal to
17 the Superior Court that the party may wish to pursue.

18 This Order shall be effective and in force upon the expiration of the above
19 time period for filing a motion for rehearing or review with the Board. However,
20 the timely filing of a motion for rehearing or review shall stay the enforcement
21 of the Board's Order, unless, pursuant to A.A.C. R3-11-904 (F), the Board has
22 expressly found good cause to believe that this Order shall be effectively
23 immediately upon the issuance and has so stated in this Order.

24

25 Dated this 15th day of May, 2016.

1 Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board
2 Jim Loughead
3 Chairman

4 By: 
5 Victoria Whitmore

6
7 Victoria Whitmore, Executive Director
8

9 Original of the foregoing filed this 14th day of May, 2016
10 with the:

11 Arizona State Veterinary
12 Medical Examining Board
13 9535 E. Doubletree Ranch Rd, Ste. 100
14 Scottsdale, Arizona 85258

15 Copy of the foregoing sent by certified, return receipt mail
16 this 14th day of May, 2016 to:

17 Refaat Ishak, DVM
18 Address on file
19 Respondent

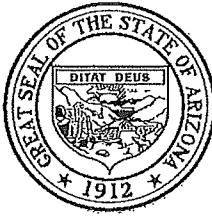
20 Copy of the foregoing sent by U.S. regular mail
21 this 14th day of May, 2016 to:

22 David L. Stoll, Esq.
23 Beaugureau, Hancock, Stoll & Schwartz, PC
24 302 E. Coronado Rd.
25 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

By: 
Board Staff

EXHIBIT 2

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY
GOVERNOR



VICTORIA WHITMORE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

9535 E. DOUBLETREE RANCH RD, STE. 100, SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85258

PHONE (602) 364-1-PET (1738) • FAX (602) 364-1039

VETBOARD.AZ.GOV

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board

FROM: PM Investigative Committee: Robert Kritsberg, D.V.M. - Chair
Donald Noah, D.V.M.
Adam Almaraz
Amrit Rai, D.V.M.
Tamara Murphy

STAFF PRESENT: Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT, Investigations
Sunita Krishna; Assistant Attorney General

RE: Case: 18-26

Complainant(s): Ann Cangiano

Respondent(s): Refaat Ishak, DVM (License: 4666)

SUMMARY:

Complaint Received at Board Office: 10/3/17

Committee Discussion: 12/12/17

Board IIR: 2/21/18

APPLICABLE STATUTES AND RULES:

Laws as Amended July 2014
(Salmon); Rules as Revised September
2013 (Yellow)

On August 18, 2017, "Lexi," a 9-year-old female Border Terrier was presented to Respondent with a history of not eating or drinking for 24 hours. Pancreatitis was suspected and the dog was hospitalized.

When Complainant visited the dog the following day, she was concerned that the dog was over-medicated as she could not lift her head. The dog remained hospitalized and Complainant picked up the dog on August 21, 2017.

Complainant contends Respondent was negligent in the care of the dog.

Complainant was noticed and appeared. Witness, Larry Sinclair, appeared.

Respondent was noticed and appeared with counsel, David Stoll.

The Committee reviewed medical records, testimony, and other documentation as described below:

- Complainant(s) narrative: Anne Cangiano
- Respondent(s) narrative/medical record: Refaat Ishak, DVM
- Witness(es) narrative: Kathryn Seelye – Complainant's daughter

PROPOSED 'FINDINGS of FACT':

1. On August 18, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent due to not eating or drinking for 24 hours. Complainant thought the dog could have gotten into something, possibly a cough drop; the dog does eat table food along with her regular diet. She further reported that the dog had a history of inappetence and seizure like activity. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 13.40 pounds, a temperature = 101.3 degrees, a heart rate = 135bpm and a respiration rate = 60rpm. Respondent noted the dog had discomfort with palpation of the spine at the lumbar region. The dog was 7% dehydrated and had a history of ataxia.
2. Respondent relayed to Complainant that he suspected pancreatitis and recommended in-house diagnostics including blood work and radiographs. The CPL snap test was abnormal, ALP = 17, Phos = 2.1. Radiographs revealed compressed disc space, calcified disc material and spondylosis in a variety of locations of the spine from T7 to L7. The dog had vomited prior to radiographs.
3. Respondent relayed his findings to Complainant and offered a referral to an emergency facility for better working of the spinal issue and treatment of the pancreatitis. Complainant declined. Respondent recommended hospitalization – IV fluids, anti-emetic, pain medication and antibiotics - abdominal ultrasound, having the radiographs reviewed by a radiologist and sending blood and urine to an outside lab for evaluation – Valley Fever, Tick Fever, thyroid, CBC and cardiopet screen. Complainant approved all recommendations.
4. The dog was hospitalized; an IV catheter was placed and Lactated Ringers Solution was started – 200mLs bolus then 25mL/hr. The following medications were administered:
 - a. Baytril 100mg/mL – 0.6mL IV;
 - b. Famotidine 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
 - c. Cerenia 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
 - d. Hydromorphone 2mg/mL 0.6mL SQ; and
 - e. Sucralfate 500mg PO.
5. That evening the dog received his medications and was still panting with abdominal tension.
6. On August 19, 2017, the dog's vitals were obtained, fluid line was twisted and changed, and food was offered – no interest. It was noted that the abdomen was less painful and tense. A glucose = 99mg/dl, and Respondent elected to add mirtazapine to stimulate the dog's appetite. Medications were administered:
 - a. Baytril 100mg/mL – 0.6mL IV;
 - b. Famotidine 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
 - c. Cerenia 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
 - d. Hydromorphone 2mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
 - e. Sucralfate 500mg PO; and
 - f. Mirtazapine 15mg/tab – ¼ tablet PO.
7. Ms. Seelye, Complainant's daughter contacted Respondent to check on the dog. Respondent explained that his two main concerns were Addison's disease or gastric ulcer. He wanted to perform an ACTH stim test and an ultrasound. Respondent stated that Complainant

could visit the dog to see if the dog would eat for her.

8. Complainant visited the dog and was told that if she ate, she could be released to go home. When the dog was presented to her, she appeared overmedicated due to the fact she could not pick up her head or recognize Complainant. Complainant kept the dog hospitalized.

9. That day, the ACTH stim test was performed as well as the abdominal ultrasound which was sent to PetRays. That evening the dog was medicated – still no interest in food or water – and the Baytril was switched to penicillin 300,000u/mL – 0.6mL SQ. Respondent noted that the ultrasound report indicated that the dog had pancreatitis and degenerative changes in the kidneys. The abdomen palpated less painful.

10. On August 20, 2017, Respondent evaluated the dog and noted that she was less painful and brighter. She licked canned food offered but did not eat. Respondent decreased hydromorphone dose and the following was administered:

- a. Penicillin 300,000u/mL – 0.6mL SQ;
- b. Famotidine 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
- c. Cerenia 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
- d. Hydromorphone 2mg/mL 0.3mL SQ;
- e. Sucralfate 500mg PO; and
- f. Mirtazapine 15mg/tab – ¼ tablet PO.

11. That evening, the dog was interested in eating and ate 1/8 can of Recovery diet. Lab revealed a normal CPL result. Medications were administered.

12. On August 21, 2017, the dog had eaten and ate additional food given to him. She was doing well and could go home with the appetite stimulant and famotidine. Medications were administered:

- a. Penicillin 300,000u/mL – 0.6mL SQ;
- b. Famotidine 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
- c. Cerenia 10mg/mL 0.6mL SQ;
- d. Hydromorphone 2mg/mL 0.3mL SQ;
- e. Sucralfate 500mg PO; and
- f. Mirtazapine 15mg/tab – ¼ tablet PO.

13. Respondent contacted the lab to discuss the normal CPL test versus the in-house abnormal CPL test. He was advised that it was not uncommon to get conflicting results. Additionally, the lab did not feel the Vitamin D test was necessary therefore it was cancelled. The Valley Fever and Tick Fever tests were negative and the T4 was normal.

14. Complainant returned to the premise that day and Respondent reviewed the dog's case with her. He recommended following up in a week for a recheck exam or sooner if symptoms return. According to Respondent, the dog was bright, alert and responsive at discharge. Mirtazapine and Famotidine were dispensed.

15. According to Complainant, when the dog was brought out to her to take home, she was too drugged to walk. She expressed concerns that the dog was overmedicated.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION:

The Committee discussed that Respondent performed unnecessary diagnostics, improperly used pain medication while hospitalized and did not send pain medications home with an animal that was suspected to be in pain.

The Committee discussed that diagnostic testing need to be medically justified. Diagnostics were performed/requested without any medical reasoning or sufficient knowledge. An ACTH test in this case was not medically necessary and appeared to be a revenue generator. Additionally, hydromorphone can be used for pain; however, based on the symptoms of the dog and the need for pain medication, a potent, short-acting pain medication was used to regulate pain, instead of a pain medication that would relieve the dog's pain consistently.

The Committee felt that the medical records did not match the dog's appearance. According to the records, it appears the dog was improved and walked out of the premise at the time of discharge. According to Complainant, the dog was too sedated to walk requiring the dog to be carried, which would be accurate since the dog had received a dose of hydromorphone shortly before discharge.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS of LAW:

The Committee concluded that possible violations of the Veterinary Practice Act occurred.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION:

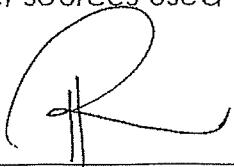
Motion: It was moved and seconded the Board find:

ARS § 32-2232 (22) Medical incompetence in the practice of veterinary medicine for:

- Performing diagnostics without medical justification indicating that Respondent lacked sufficient knowledge;
- Inappropriate use of hydromorphone for controlling pain – method of administration left large windows of pain present; and
- Pain medication was not dispensed at discharge.

Vote: The motion was approved with a vote of 5 to 0.

The information contained in this report was obtained from the case file, which includes the complaint, the respondent's response, any consulting veterinarian or witness input, and any other sources used to gather information for the investigation.



Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT
Investigative Division

EXHIBIT 3

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY
- GOVERNOR -

VICTORIA WHITMORE
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -



ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD
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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION REPORT

TO: Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board

FROM: Investigative Division

RE: Case: 18-56

Complainant(s): Rontasia Scurlock

Respondent(s): Refaat Ishak, D.V.M. (License: 4666)

SUMMARY:

Complaint Received at Board Office: 1/25/18

Board Discussion: 3/21/18

APPLICABLE STATUTES AND RULES:

Laws as Amended July 2014

Salmon); Rules as Revised

September 2013 (Yellow)

Complainant was employed by Respondent from August 2017 to January 2018. She alleges Respondent violated Board Order 15-77/15-103 by extracting teeth and/or performing surgery during two anesthetic procedures.

Complainant further claims Respondent is practicing under a name that is not on his veterinary license.

PROPOSED 'FINDINGS of FACT':

1. According to Complainant, Respondent was extracting teeth/performing surgery while he was under a Board Order restricting him to do so. She submitted information regarding two clients that she states Respondent extracted teeth/Performed surgery on.

"Isabella" Miller – a 9-year-old female Yorkshire Terrier:

2. Complainant submitted a screen shot of the dog's record from December 18, 2017 showing there was an \$80 fee for tooth extraction – minor, amount 4.

3. According to Respondent, his Board Order does not restrict him from performing routine dental work.

4. On December 16, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent for an oral evaluation. The dog had a foul order coming from the mouth. Respondent examined the dog and noted grade 2 periodontal disease with gingivitis. He recommended dental work and prescribed metacam for pain and administered the dog convenia.

5. On December 18, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent for a dental cleaning. Blood work was performed, an IV catheter was placed and fluids were started. The dog was pre-medicated with hydromorphone, anesthetized with ketamine and valium, intubated and maintained on isoflurane and oxygen. Respondent stated that the upper incisors were covered by tartar and fell out during the scaling process due to being very loose; the gums were flushed and cleaned. A class 4 laser was applied with dental setting on a small area.

"Sissy" Haggard – a 7-year-old female domestic medium hair cat:

6. On December 14, 2017, the cat was presented to Respondent with a swollen face, watery eyes and lethargy. The pet owner reported that they noticed a lump on the cat's face a couple months earlier; believes the cat was bitten and drooling was noted. Upon exam, Respondent found a facial mass on the left upper jaw – it appeared non-painful and bleeding inside the mouth – it was difficult to open the mouth to evaluate and there was blood tinged saliva.

7. Respondent discussed his findings with the pet owner and suggested the cat may have a tumor, inflammation or infection of the bone or soft tissue; Respondent recommended referral to a specialist which was declined. Respondent further recommended radiographs and lab work – pet owner agreed to in-house testing and radiographs. Radiographs revealed an osteolytic lesion on the face which was possibly mixed with soft tissue swelling and discharge. Metastasis was not noted and a cytology of the saliva showed rods and some cocci mixed with blood cells. He advised the pet owner that he would dispense antibiotics to help with infection/inflammation but it would not help with the tumor. The cat was administered ketoprofen and convenia SQ; Orbax suspension was dispensed and the cat was discharged.

8. On December 21, 2017, the cat was presented to Respondent for a recheck. The pet owner reported that the medication was helping as the cat was no longer drooling and had become

more responsive. Upon exam, Respondent noted that the mass was still present on the jaw but the swelling had decreased. The pet owner declined referral therefore Respondent recommended a dental with biopsy and evaluate the mouth under anesthesia, which was approved.

9. On December 29, 2017, the cat was presented to Respondent for a dental. An IV catheter was placed and fluids were initiated. The cat was pre-medicated with hydromorphone, induced with ketamine and mask isoflurane; the cat was then intubated and maintained on isoflurane and oxygen. Respondent documented that the teeth were scaled and polished – there were no teeth on the left maxilla, the mass was examined and a biopsy was collected – the mass appeared to be soft tissue vs osseous. The biopsy site was closed with 3-0 PDS.

10. Respondent stated that he discussed his findings with the pet owner. They declined histopathology until the son gave permission. Respondent referred them to a specialist and administered convenia and depo-medrol to the cat prior to discharge.

11. On the screen shot Complainant submitted of the cat's account, there is an item line that states "tooth extraction." There is also a screen shot of a dental chart that is marked with tooth 101 as being extracted. There is no patient identifying marks, only a hand-written note that indicates the dental chart belongs to Patient ID – 8437.

Claim Respondent is not practicing under licensed name:

12. Complainant claims that Respondent is practicing under the name "Reed Ishak" and his veterinary license is under "Refaat Ishak."

13. Respondent stated that his full name is Refaat Reed Ishak and clients find it easier to call him Reed due to the difficulty pronouncing Refaat.

14. The name on Respondent's veterinary license application is Refaat Reed Ishak.

The information contained in this report was obtained from the case file, which includes the complaint, the respondent's response, any consulting veterinarian or witness input, and any other sources used to gather information for the investigation.



Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT
Investigative Division

EXHIBIT 4



DOUGLAS A. DUCEY
- GOVERNOR -

VICTORIA WHITMORE
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -

ARIZONA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

1740 W. ADAMS STREET, STE. 4600, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

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INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board

FROM: PM Investigative Committee: Donald Noah, D.V.M. - Chair
Amrit Rai, D.V.M.
Adam Almaraz
Christine Butkiewicz, D.V.M.
Tamara Murphy

STAFF PRESENT: Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT – Investigations
Victoria Whitmore, Executive Director
Sunita Krishna, Assistant Attorney General

RE: Case: 18-57

Complainant(s): Charles Orr

Respondent(s): Refaat Ishak, DVM (License: 4666)

SUMMARY:

Complaint Received at Board Office: 1/26/18

Committee Discussion: 4/3/18

Board IIR: 4/18/18

APPLICABLE STATUTES AND RULES:

Laws as Amended July 2014

(Salmon); Rules as Revised September 2013 (Yellow)

On December 13, 2017, "Sadie," a 6-year-old female Chihuahua was presented to Respondent for anal glad expression. Respondent diagnosed the dog with infected anal glands and treated with convenia and metacam.

On December 21, 2017, the dog was presented for a recheck and bloody urine. Radiographs and blood work were performed and the dog was discharged with Augmentin.

The following day, Complainant elected to humanely euthanize the dog.

Complainant contends Respondent was negligent in the care of the dog.

Complainant was noticed and appeared.

Respondent was noticed and appeared.

The Committee reviewed medical records, testimony, and other documentation as described below:

- Complainant(s) narrative: Charles Orr
- Respondent(s) narrative/medical record: Refaat Ishak, DVM

PROPOSED 'FINDINGS of FACT':

1. On December 13, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent for an anal gland expression due to the dog excessively scooting. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 7.40 pounds, a temperature = 101.5 degrees, a heart rate = 108bpm and respiration rate = 72rpm. Respondent diagnosed the dog with an anal gland infection and administered the dog convenia 80mg/mL, 0.34mLs SQ and dispensed metacam 1.5mg/mL, 10 doses; give 0.5mL every 24 hours.
2. On December 20, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent for a recheck. Complainant reported that the dog was improved and had stopped licking the area. He further reported that he had noticed blood in the dog's stool but none was present at the time of exam. Respondent examined the dog and explained that the blood in the stool could have been a side effect of the convenia but has resolved.
3. On December 21, 2017, the dog was presented to Respondent for possibly passing bloody stool. Upon exam, the dog had a weight = 7.6 pounds, a temperature = 100.1 degrees, a heart rate = 130bpm and a respiration rate = 28rpm. Respondent determined that dog had hematuria and recommended blood work, a urinalysis and radiographs; Complainant approved. Radiographs revealed a moderately distended bladder, with one visible stone in the right kidney and mineralization in the left kidney. Nothing significant was noted on blood work and urinalysis revealed blood in urine and calcium oxalate crystals. The dog was discharged with Augmentin drops 40/5.7mg/mL, 15mLs; give 1mL every 12 hours and instructions to return the following day for an ultrasound and go over lab results. Respondent stated that he also offered referral to a specialist.
4. The following day, Complainant dropped off the dog for euthanasia. Complainant stated that the dog could not get up on her hind legs and/or walk after Respondent had obtained samples for the lab. Respondent called Complainant to explain that at this point the dog had crystaluria and they could try a special diet and consult with a specialist regarding the kidney stones. Complainant declined and wanted the dog euthanized. Respondent humanely euthanized the dog as requested by Complainant. Respondent's exam documented in the medical record shows the dog was ambulatory; he did not ask why Complainant wanted the dog euthanized.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION:

The Committee discussed that Respondent's medical records were prepopulated and were the same on each exam. After discussion with Respondent and Complainant, the Committee found Complainant's account more credible. Committee expressed concerns that Respondent did not identify the dog's paresis on December 22nd when the dog was dropped off for euthanasia making the Committee believe the dog was not examined on that day.

The Committee was concerned about what caused the dog's hind end paresis and felt it could have been related to Respondent's exam and manipulation of the dog. Respondent expressed the dog's anal glands, performed radiographs, and collected urine and blood from the dog. Complainant reported that he carried the dog out and she could not walk when they returned home, which was supported by a witness statement.

The Committee was also concerned that Complainant had to request copies of the dog's medical records several times before receiving a copy almost 30 days later.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS of LAW:

The Committee concluded that possible violations of the Veterinary Practice Act occurred.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION:

Motion: It was moved and seconded the Board find:

ARS § 32-2232 (12) as it relates to AAC R3-11-501 (1) failure to provide professionally acceptable procedures for not recognizing the dog's paresis on discharge on December 21, 2017 and again on December 22, 2017 when dropped off for euthanasia; medical records state the dog was ambulatory;

ARS § 32-2232 (12) as it relates to AAC R3-11-501 (8) failure to provide copies of medical records within 10 days of the pet owners request; and

ARS § 32-2232 (21) as it relates to AAC R3-11-502 (F) failure to obtain signed authorization from the pet owner before euthanasia was performed.

Vote: The motion was approved with a vote of 5 to 0.

The information contained in this report was obtained from the case file, which includes the complaint, the respondent's response, any consulting veterinarian or witness input, and any other sources used to gather information for the investigation.



Tracy A. Riendeau, CVT
Investigative Division